

FIREPROOF SAFES
AND VAULT DOORS
JOHN BARNSLEY & CO.,
118 Government St.
Agents for J. & J. Taylor,
Toronto Safe Works.

VOL. LXXXI.—NO. 32

The Daily Colonist.

VICTORIA B. C. WEDNESDAY JANUARY 18 1899.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

DIAMONDS

The price of diamonds in the rough has advanced 10 per cent. since we bought out last lot.

We will continue to sell at the old price

Our Amsterdam agent expects another advance of 10 per cent. very shortly.

As we purchased our diamonds for the spring trade before the first advance,

We will still sell at the old price

This gives our customers the advantage of at least 10 per cent., which, considering the fact that we purchase direct, in large quantities, and for cash, and sell for a reasonable advance on cost, makes buying diamonds from us a good investment.

..Challoner & Mitchell..

JEWELLERS.

PHONE 675.

47 GOVERNMENT ST.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'

GROCERIES AND
PROVISIONS
OILMENS STORES
BLANKETS
GRANITE AND
TINWARE

WHOLESALE DEALERS

RIFLES AND
AMMUNITION
WINES AND
LIQUORS
IMPORTED AND
DOMESTIC CIGARS

Miners Outfitted : Wharf St.

OH! MY DEAR MAN

Did you have to resign? I told you to buy groceries for cash, and I know where to get bargains.

The butterflies in winter use Ontario maple syrup and hot buckwheat cakes. Just received, direct from India:

MAJOR GREY CHUTNEY
COL. SKINNER CHUTNEY
INDIAN MIXED FRUIT DO.
PENGAL HOT CHUTNEY
CASHMERE CHUTNEY
PENGAL CLUB CHUTNEY
SWEET MANGO CHUTNEY
GREEN MANGO CHUTNEY
STERILIZED CORN MEAL, 10 lbs., 25c.
MANITOBA ROLLED OATS, 7 lbs., 25c.

75c.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

KLONDIKE OUTFITTING

WILSON BROTHERS
Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields

We are again in the Field as Outfitters for the Klondike and Atlin Lake Gold Fields.

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
RELIABLE GOODS
UNEXCELSSED SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES

E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY

Mr. Herbert Guthbert
The Leading Auctioneer,

Can be engaged for auction sales in any part of the city or neighborhood. Over \$100,000 handled by him at auction sales.

17 Trounce ave., city.

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER.

Will sell by public auction at the Imperial Mattress Factory.

Cornet Blanchard avenue and Fort street,

Thursday, January 19, 2 p.m.

Lounges, Mattresses and Materials.

Terms cash.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

CITY AUCTION MART

133 Government St., cor. Pandora St.

W. JONES

CITY AUCTIONEER,

Pars the highest cash prices for Furniture or Job Stock at any time.

Conducts auction sales at any time, either outside or at his spacious rooms; always keeps faith with the public, and here to stay.

Open Day and Night. Telephone 426.

---J. E. PAINTER---

Wood cut to any required length by electrical machinery.

Wood and Coal at Current Prices.

Truck and dray work done. Office,

25 Compton street, residence, 17 Pine street, Victoria West, Victoria.

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

V. Y. T. CO.

Owners of Lake Bennett Sawmills.

Manufacturers of lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters Builders of Boats and Barges.

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address

The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

...CLUB...

Chewing Tobacco

— IN —
7s, 3s and 12s
For Prices Apply to

SIMON LEISER & CO.

Wholesale Grocers

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

National Rolled Oats

Choicest in the World. No black specks, no hulls, always fresh—

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Limited

INSIST ON GETTING
THE BEST
Chase & Sanborn's Coffee
TO BE HAD OF ALL
LEADING GROCERS.

Sterling Silver Waltham Watches
FULLY GUARANTEED.
J. WENGER, 90 Gov't St.

\$6.50

R. P. RITHET & COMP'

LIMITED.

Seagram's Whiskey.
"Thistle Blend" Scotch.
Thorne's "H.M." Scotch.
Bonniot Three ★★ Brandy

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.,

HUNGARIAN, ★★ STRONG BAKERS

...AUCTION....

MINING SHARES

I am favored with instructions from the Rev. P. C. L. Harris to sell at his residence, 84 Discovery St.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, at 2 P.M.
DESIREEABLE FURNITURE.

Ladies Oak Escrittoire, Oak Dining Table and H. B. Chairs, Good Slinger Sewing Machine, Music Rack, Book Case, Center and Occasional Tables, Lounge, Arm Chair and Rockers, Bamboo Stand, Art and Lace Canvases, poles, 3-lb. Hard Wood Bed Posts, two Chairs, Glasses, Woven Bedding and Top Mattresses, Toilet Sets, Writing Table, Office Chairs, First-Class Room and Star Carpets, Linolium, Oilcloth, Mats, Cot, Tent, Silverware, Crockery, Glassware, Small Stereographs, Furniture, Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose, Wringer, Winchester Shot Gun, etc. The above goods are almost new and in good order.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

ASSAY OFFICE,
BROUGHTON STREET.

W. J. R. COOPER, B.A., F.G.S.
Assays to the local banks. Assays on all kinds of ores.

Gold dust melted, assayed and purchased for cash at its full value.

AUCTION & SALE
AT 62 DOUGLAS STREET.

„RALPH CHURTON..

will sell on

THURSDAY, JAN. 19, at 2 p.m.

General Merchandise

Groceries, Blankets, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Cartridges, etc., etc.

Wood and Coal at Current Prices.

Truck and dray work done. Office,

25 Compton street, residence, 17 Pine street, Victoria West, Victoria.

Parties having any of the stocks marked wanted are asked to communicate with us immediately.

To buy or sell Mining Stock.

Call upon us, always list them with us, and at any time that you wish to invest and have not sufficient information to guide you as to which stock to select from, we will take the responsibility of advising you.

Real Estate for Sale.

All parts of the city.

MONEY TO LOAN.

CUTHBERT & COMPANY.

15 and 17 Trounce Ave.

A BISHOP FOR SALOONS

They Are the Clubs of the Poor and a Necessity Under Present Conditions.

Therefore He Blames Neither Keepers Nor Those Who Resort There for Company.

But Proposes to Establish a Squirrel Inn Under the Auspices of the Church.

By Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 17.—Bishop Potter started the members of the church temperance society at a meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel last night. In his address he said the saloon was a necessity under the present condition of affairs. Joseph H. Choate, in a speech, took the opposite view.

The meeting was held to gather money for the proposed Squirrel Inn, a temperance establishment for the Bowery, where the working people can go and spend their evenings. Bishop Potter was to speak upon "The Church and Intemperance," but he confined himself wholly to the saloon as a social necessity.

"We may abuse it," he said, "as far as social intercourse, relaxation and refreshment are necessities. The saloon exists because you and I have given our brother no better things. It is the truth. You may not like to hear it, but so it is. We who belong to the so-called favored classes, have our clubs. But the poor man cannot afford \$100 a year for a club, and so he frequents the saloons."

"Let there be no mistake. The man who keeps a saloon defends it, and justly, as the poor man's club. There are more poor than rich, more saloons than clubs. Can any one blame the man who keeps the saloon and who says it's the poor man's club? Can any one blame the poor laboring man, weary of his day's work, because he leaves his squalid home, his wife, his squealing children, and seeks in the brightly lighted, comfortable saloon the society of

companionable persons?"

The temperance people present were startled at such sentiments from Bishop Potter, but he was thoroughly in earnest. His address had the effect of causing the rich men present to do greater justice to their pockets for funds to establish the Squirrel Inn.

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

Catholic Institution Attacked on Suspicion That Saints' Bones Are of Slain Chinese.

Revised figures issued by the Parry Sound Railway Company show that they handled last season via Depot Harbor 10,765,000 bushels of grain, of which about four-fifths came from Chicago and one-fifth from Duluth. Of this quantity nine million bushels were exported from Montreal, the balance going out this winter via St. John, Halifax, Boston and Portland. The company handled about 40,000 tons of meat, flour, glucose, sugar, etc., for export.

Eight thousand applications have been received for Fenian raid medals. The come from all parts of the globe.

The Allan and Dominion lines have been required to hold the mail steamers at Halifax once a month for the Japan and China mails when only a few hours behind time.

A citizens' meeting to-night urged government backing to the Montreal & Georgian Bay canal scheme. A guarantee of bonds is asked.

A PECULIAR DISEASE.

Third Case of the Kind on Record the Subject of Successful Operation.

New York, Jan. 17.—The first successful operation for Ludwig's angina, in the third case of this kind in medical history, was performed in Bellevue hospital to-day. In that peculiar and quickly fatal malady there is an accumulation of pus in the throat that chokes its victim to death. Only two other cases have been reported, and neither of the patients survived the operation.

The Bellevue patient is Charles Weinbold, 34 years old, car driver, of 656 Tenth avenue. He is a very large man, being six feet tall, and weighs 200 pounds. Weinbold was taken to Bellevue this morning, gasping for breath. There was an enormous growth on the right side of his face. He was unable to speak, and could neither tell his symptoms nor explain the cause, although the doctors attribute it to either the extraction or decay of a tooth. There was not even time for an anaesthetic to be administered, and the lance was used at once by Dr. Bart Wilson.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Victoria real estate, by the Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation and the Dominion Permanent Loan Company.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

In all parts of the city, and

FIELDS AND FARMING LANDS

In all parts of the province.

A. W. MORE & CO.,

Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

86 Government Street.

RAZOR STRAPS...

See our new stock just arrived. Use the

Premier Razor...

Fully warranted at

FOX'S, 78 Govt St.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY in buying your feed and produce of Hartman & Co., 73 Yates street. Twenty-five per cent. discount on all kinds of seed.

LAYING HENS—We have just received a fine lot; most Brown Leghorns; also two fine thoroughbred trice of Black Minors and Silver Wyandots. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

MORLEY'S WAR VISION

Liberal Chief Makes Gloomy Prediction on Retiring From Councils of His Party.

Nearer Beginning Than End of Difficulties Threatening Throughout the World.

In Jingoism and Imperialism He Sees Sources of Danger to the State.

<

ELECTIONS IN IRELAND

They Show Increase of Nationalist Power, But Unionists Not Altogether Shut Out.

Labor Men in Dublin Score Remarkable Success, While Parnellism Wanes.

By Associated Press.

Dublin, Jan. 17.—The elections to the town councils were held yesterday throughout Ireland. These are the first elections under the new law. Only a few minor disturbances are reported. There are indications of large home rule and nationalist majorities.

Judging from the results known up to midnight, the elections have been remarkable for the success of the laborites and the waning power of Parnellism. A new feature is that women were allowed to vote for the first time.

In Dublin the representation of labor has been quadrupled, while the Parnellites have secured little more than half their former strength, although owing to internal dissensions in Mr. John Redmond's party it is rather difficult to give an accurate estimate. Mr. Redmond himself has been elected for one ward, but he did not head the poll, and therefore misses the aldermanship.

Mr. Tim Harrington, member of parliament for the harbor division of Dublin, is in the same boat, having been topped by a new laborite.

In Cork the Parnellites have done better, but they have failed to retain their former ascendancy, having now only a majority of one over the Dillonites, while the laborites have secured nine seats.

Wherever, however, the issue has been between a Parnellite and anti-Parnellite, and the question was fairly fought without internal squabbles, as at Kilkenney and Wexford, the Parnellites were victorious.

Speaking generally, there is an increase of nationalist power, but nothing like a rigorous exclusion of unionists.

WHICH KILLED THE OTHER?

Young Married Folk Found Dead With Evidence That Only One Suicided.

New York, Jan. 17.—Theo. Alcan, 30 years old, a telegraph operator in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Co. at 195 Broadway, and his wife Carrie, 25 years old, were found dead to-night in their room at the Owen Roe hotel, 697 Third avenue, where they had resided since June last.

The police say it is a case of murder and suicide, which is the murderer and which the victim is not yet known. Death was caused by asphyxiation by illuminating gas.

THE FICKLE FRENCH.

Now Discussing Alliance With Germany Against Great Britain as the New Enemy.

Paris, Jan. 17.—Ever since the much-discussed conference in Berlin on January 8 between Emperor William and Marquis De Naouilles, Frenchmen have been actively discussing the possibility of a Franco-German alliance. The idea is meeting with approval in certain quarters now that Frenchmen have come to regard England rather than Germany as the national enemy. M. Ernest Daudet, the novelist, is an advocate of such an entente, while the Courier du Soir considers "quite possible."

Le Soir publishes to-day some alleged conversations of the late Prince Bismarck during the closing years of his life, according to which his dream was to found a colonial empire. Fearing, however, that this would alarm British interests he determined to force France into colonial enterprises, and hoping thereby to embroil her with Great Britain and to drive her into the arms of Germany and Russia. This new triple alliance, Bismarck believed, would force England to draw back and to allow Germany to establish colonies in complete security. This exposition of Bismarckian policy, says Le Soir, explains the whole secret of the present attitude of Germany.

London, Jan. 17.—The French ambassador here, Mons. Paul Cambon, replying to an address of the international arbitration association at the embassy here to-day, said no feeling of hostility towards the British existed in France. The press on both sides, he added, had exaggerated the little friction over the Fashoda incident, which was only temporary. France cordially supported the Czar's aims but the ambassador feared that their practical realization would be a long time coming.

TO SIT UPON EAGAN.

Court Martial to Deal With the General Who Insulted Commander-in-Chief.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Secretary Alger to-night confirmed the announcement made by members of the cabinet to-day that a court martial for the trial of Commissary General Chas. P. Eagan would be ordered. General Eagan has not yet been relieved of his duties in anticipation of his prospective trial, but it is understood that the order for his arrest preparatory to trial will of itself carry with it his rejection from official duties. It was said at the war department to-day that the order for arrest may be served on General Eagan by an officer of the army some time during the official day to-morrow.

FLEET HELD IN READINESS.

Portsmouth Reserve Not Disbanded but Only Away for Shore Leave.

London, Jan. 17.—It is announced that the Portsmouth reserve fleet is not to be disbanded. The ships are to return to their respective ports, in order that the crews of the vessels may obtain shore leave, after which they will re-assemble in the latter part of February. This action is regarded as evidence that the government still considers the position extremely strained.

Winter Suits and Overcoats at cost. B. Williams & Co.

Comox Coke For Base Burners.
Equal to Pennsylvania Anthracite.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.
Tel. No. 83. 100 Government St.

A JUST SOCIALIST.
Owns Up to Flouting His German Majesty While Innocent Editor Has Been Sentenced.

Berlin, Jan. 17.—Herr Schmidt, a socialist member of the Reichstag, has voluntarily informed the public prosecutor at Magdeburg that he was solely responsible for the publication in a socialist paper of the article purporting to be conversation between the Prince of Bagdad and his tutor on account of which the editor, Herr August Mueller, was sentenced last week to 49 months' imprisonment on the charge of high treason, the whole case must now be re-opened.

DEMOCRATS ON PEACE.
Will Support Amendment to Place Philippines on Footing of Cuba.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The Democratic opponents of the peace treaty were in conference several hours to-day devising ways and means for conducting their contest. They resolved to insist upon an amendment placing the Philippines on the same footing in their relation to the United States as Cuba, and to make a persistent fight if this concession was not granted.

MANILA QUIET AGAIN.
Filipinos in no Hurry to begin Their War on the Americans.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Advices were received from Manila to-day stating that the situation on the islands was very quiet. The despatch proved the most gratifying official news recently received from that quarter. It is announced that the people who had moved out of the city of Manila owing to alarming but unfounded reports were quietly returning to their homes.

At Manila affairs are progressing satisfactorily and a gratifying fact recited in the cablegram was that the officers aboard the American ships and the individual insurgents were fraternizing freely on shore and that there was no sign of trouble.

STOCKS, METALS AND PRODUCE.

Strong Market in New York but Unimportant Changes—London Business Shows Decline.

New York, Jan. 17.—The Commercial Advertiser's financial cable from London says: "On the market here there was less business and less enthusiasm than of late. Americans hesitated early on free profit taking, awaiting New York prices. Exceptions were Central Pacific and Pennsylvania. New York supported the market for half an hour, but at the close of the session prices dwelt and the finish was only fractionally above the worst. The strength of Central Pacific was due to an erroneous rumor of a scheme of settlement arranged and on the eve of publication. As a matter of fact, all the London committee know is the government's terms. Spanish fours reached 48% on Paris buying and small supply. Coppers were again firm. The Berlin bank rate was reduced from six to five per cent. It is expected that the London bank rate will soon be reduced. Yesterday's African gold is in refiners' hands, but is promised for the bank."

New York, Jan. 17.—The changes in stock quotations for the day were unimportant. The market showed strength most of the day and repeated efforts on the part of the bears to depress prices, although assisted by sales of some 50,000 shares of stock for London account, were of little avail, and prices worked upward generally until the last hour, when previous gains of the day were practically wiped out. The highest prices of the day were made about noon, the standard shares showing handsome gains. Although there has been such a large volume of sales from London internationals at this time were above last night's close. At the opening the market was under pressure, but the variations were fractional.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Jan. 16, Jan. 17.

Ann. Cotton Oil..... 35% 35%
Ann. Sugar..... 127% 127%
Ann. Spirits..... 13% 13%
Ann. Tobacco..... 14% 14%
Baltimore & Ohio..... 21% 21%
Baltimore & Ohio..... 63 63
Bay State Gas..... 7 7%
Brooklyn Rapid Transit..... 93 92%
Can. Pacific..... 86% ..
Can. Southern..... 55% ..
Chicago, R. & P..... 20% 20%
Chicago, R. & P..... 134 132%
Chilean Gas..... 110% 111%
C. C. & St. L..... 47% 45%
C. M. & St. P..... 125% 123%
Cons. Gas, N. Y..... 191 190%
C. P. & P..... 145% 141%
Del. & Hudson..... 117% 115%
Denver & Rio G..... 63% ..
Gen. Electric..... 160 99
Hocking Valley..... 102% 101%
Jersey Central..... 10% ..
Laurel & W..... 16 16
Louisville & Nashville..... 66% 65%
Man. Elec..... 106% 107%
Met. St. Ry..... 103% 103%
Met. Puc..... 46% 44%
Nat. Lead..... 38% 38%
Non-American Co..... 17 40%
N. Y. C. & H. 125 121%
N. Y. L. E. & W..... 15% 15%
N. Y. O. & W..... 20% 19%
Omaha com..... 96% 97
Pacific Mail..... 45% 45%
Phil. & Reading, all paid..... 22% 23%
Southern Ry. & P..... 12% 12%
Standard Pipe & Twis..... 39% 38%
Tenn. Coal & Iron..... 18% 18%
Texas & Pacific..... 7% 7%
U. S. Leather com..... 46% 46%
U. S. Rubber..... 45% 45%
Union Pacific receipts..... 20% 20%
Western Union..... 91% 90%
W. & L. E. 7 6%
G.P.R. In London..... 88% 88%
Cem. Cable In Montreal..... 185% 183%

New York, Jan. 17.—Money on call, steady at 2% to 2½%. The last bid was 2½% per cent. Interbank money at 2% to 2½% per cent. Sterling exchange, £1 at \$14.85 for demand, and at \$14.83 for sixty days. Post office rates, \$4.83% and \$4.85%; commercial bills, \$4.81 to \$4.81%.

New York, Jan. 17.—Bar silver, 50%; Mexican dollars, 47½%; silver certificates, 50%; copper, strong; brokers, \$14.50; exchange, \$14.25 to \$14.30; lead, broker, \$1.00; exchange, \$2.40 to \$2.45; tin, broker, \$21.87% to \$22.12%; plumb, firm; domestic, \$5.30 to \$5.40; Rosin, dull; Turpentine, dull; Pig iron firm, Southern, \$10.25 to \$11.75; Northern, \$10.75 to \$12.25.

New York, Jan. 17.—Wheat closed: March, 75¢; May, 74½¢; July, 73½¢. Chicago, Jan. 17.—Wheat closed: May, 76¢; June, 74%; May, 36%; July, 27¢. Oats—May, 27%; July, 26 to 26½%. Pork—Jan., \$9.80; May, \$10.05. Lard—Jan., \$5.50; May, \$5.72%. Ribbs—Jan., \$4.75; May, \$5.02%.

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CAPITAL FOR PLACERS

Hydraulic Operations on a Huge Scale Conducted With Money From Abroad.

Effect of Compulsory Local Incorporation Upon Actions of English Investors.

To the Editor of the Colonist:

Sir: In connection with the bill now before the legislature to withhold from aliens in respect to placer mines the privileges of owning and working which it is proposed they shall continue to enjoy so far as quartz properties are concerned, I shall endeavor in this letter to show that it will take both capital and machinery to open and work placer mines as well as quartz. I will here give you a list of some of the companies operating in one electoral district of the province, and this, mind you, only represents some of these operating in this district. I know of a great many more having expensive machinery and spending a large amount of capital. I speak of the electoral district represented by Major-General Kluchan and Mr. Helgesen.

I am unable to give particulars about the other companies above referred to, but those I know of are the following:

Antler Creek Mining Co., Ltd., capital, \$1,000,000, head office, Vancouver, manager, Major Tatlow.

Bell Vista Creek Gold Mines, Ltd., capital, \$250,000, head office, London, manager, Major Dupont.

Cariboo Gold Field, Ltd., capital, £100,000, head office, London, manager, James Chapman, C. and M.E.

Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Co., Ltd., capital, \$250,000, head office, Ottawa, manager, J. B. Hobson, M.E.

Forty-Third Mining & Milling Co., Ontario, Ltd., capital, \$600,000, head office, Ottawa, manager, Col. Joshua Wright.

Fraser River Gold Mining Co., Ltd., capital, £100,000, head office, London.

Gleneden Gold, Quesnel, Ltd., capital, £50,000, head office, London, manager, Joseph Hunter, C.E.

Horse Fly Gold Mining Co., Ltd., capital, \$1,000,000, head office, San Francisco, manager, R. T. Ward.

Horse Fly Hydraulic Mining Co., Ltd., capital, \$250,000, head office, Vancouver, manager, J. B. Hobson, M.E.

Juritza Gold Mines, Ltd., capital, £100,000, head office, London, manager, J. W. Young.

Lighthill Creek Gold Mining, Ltd., capital, \$1,000,000, head office, Ashcroft.

Montreal Hydraulic Mining Co., Ltd., capital, \$250,000, head office, Vancouver, manager, J. B. Hobson, M.E.

Rockwood Alluvial Mining, Ltd., capital, £65,000, head office, London, manager, H. Betts, C.E.

I do not suppose that any of the above companies have expended less than \$30,000 already. Several of them have gone into hundreds of thousands, and one manager gives a full statement in the Mining and Scientific Press (which I will quote later on) showing that he has already expended \$1,000,000. I added the St. Anthony Company (a close corporation) because, although they have not actually expended themselves any money in development, yet they have expended a large amount in the purchase of improved property and in exploring Northern British Columbia. This property will require at the least \$100,000 to fully develop it. I will not take up any more space to show what money has been expended by different companies.

Any of your readers who desire to find out for themselves can do so by referring to the Canadian Mining, Iron and Steel Manual of 1897—that of 1898 has not been issued yet.

The report from the Mining and Scientific Press, referred to above, is as follows:

"California has the largest hydraulic mining plants in the world, and California miners are putting in equally extensive apparatus elsewhere. At the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company's property, near Quesnel Forks, B. C., J. B. Hobson, an old placer country miner, has put in considerable development work.

Two lines of sluices, seven feet wide, were placed in the bed of the gulch, paved with steel riffles, weighing in the aggregate

75 tons. A canal seven by thirteen feet, ten miles long, was commenced in June and completed November 15. A dam 48 feet long on top and 50 feet high was constructed across the outlet of a lake at the head of the canal for storage of about

550,000,000 cubic feet of water. The construction of this dam and the canal furnished employment for 350 men and 120 horses, and cost \$125,000. During the progress of the opening up of the lower or bedrock bench of gravel, rich gravel was found. About 75,000 pounds of dynamite, 75,000 pounds of black blasting powder and 160,000 pounds of other miscellaneous mining supplies are used annually at the mine, which has now completed thirty-three miles of canals and three storage reservoirs, having a total area of 2,184 acres and a storage capacity of 1,016,000,000 cubic feet of water. About \$1,000,000 has been expended in equipment of the property since 1891, and about \$500,000 in gold has been recovered during the progress of development work. It is estimated that the company's leases contain about 400,000,000 cubic yards of high-grade gold-bearing gravel. It is proposed to extend and increase and to open up the property in other places."

C. N. BLACK.

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and it must in all cases be accepted as an indication of the gold-bearing veins which traverse the rocky substructure of the country and which await merely the necessary skill and capital to yield to the miner still more abundantly."

Mr. John B. Hobson, M.E., general manager of the Cariboo & Horse Fly companies, to whose practical knowledge and advice, based upon long experience in California, the renewed interest in hydraulic mining in the Cariboo district is largely due, has reported as follows: "I have seen in British Columbia, included the Yale, Lillooet and Cariboo districts, three times the area of auriferous deposits that are known to exist in the whole of the state of California. The British Columbia gravels that I have examined, and that may be considered available for hydraulic working, yielded results varying from one cent to \$1.50 per cubic yard, and as a whole average richer than any I have seen in California. In some properties examined, I sampled streaks, some of which were on bedrock, and others 150 feet above the bedrock, that yielded prospects varying from \$2 to \$36 per cubic yard. We have no such rich deposits in California. The exploitation and equipment of hydraulic mines is expensive, and large sums of money are required to provide water supply and hydraulic plant to get the mines opened and placed on a paying basis. . . . I do not hesitate to predict that the day is not far distant when the gold output from the auriferous placers of British Columbia will not only surprise Canadians, but will astonish the civilized world."—(Paper read before the General Mining Association of Quebec.)

The auriferous area above described by Mr. Hobson does not comprise one-fifth of the auriferous gravel area of the province. This would make a total area of the gold-bearing gravels equal to fifteen times that of California, and as California has yielded \$1,000,000 per month in the past, just think of the wealth we have in our gravels. I take the following from the Mining and Scientific Press of January 7, 1899, showing that California after fifty years of mining with open door wants to open it still wider for capital and miners, not closing the door to outsiders as our people propose doing:

"California at the 1900 Paris Exposition.—California throughout the world has been recognized as the great gold producer; her output as yet has not been equaled, but to-day we are confronted with unfavorable conditions which call for active work to enable the state to maintain her position as a mineral producer. These unfavorable conditions are: First, partial suppression of hydraulic mining, which formerly produced \$1,000,000 per month; second, lack of water, in consequence of the drought; third, lack of capital for the development of the vast area of mineral lands now known to exist. The first is being gradually reinstated by the intelligent work of the California Miners' Association. The second is beyond man's control, while the third—the lack of capital—is all our own fault, and it is this fault we should start in and correct. The present, we must understand, is an illustrative, an advertising age; if the merchant or manufacturer wants to get the benefits of trade he must advertise his wares and advantages for the public to ponder over and act upon. If a state wants to build up in population and material wealth, she must put forth evidences of what she may claim for the great benefit of both capital and population. At no exposition in Europe, where any amount of capital is obtainable at 3 per cent. per annum, has California ever properly placed before the vast mass of people who visit them to see the attractive features, advantages for the investment of capital, as well as the advantages in arts, science and mechanics."

From the same paper is the following: "In California gold ore of the value of 84 cents a ton has been worked for 78 cents a ton, leaving a profit of 6 cents. In Utah, according to a statement uncontested in the paper, the cost of 23¢ cents per ounce."

The following is from a statement or return of work done by the La Grange Hydraulic Mining Company of California, on their claim, 1874, to September 30, 1876: Cost per cubic yard, 6¢; per cent. per pound of metal produced, \$1.38; value per ounce, \$19.29; profit, \$7.91. The average yield per cubic yard of gravel, 16,000; wages, \$25 per day.

From the above it can be seen what immense wealth we have in the province, and what folly it would be to shut the door on capital and labor, no matter where it comes from. If such results can be obtained from such low-grade gravel or rock, who can say that it will not require capital and labor of a speculative nature to enter upon such speculation. It is well known that English capital will not venture on such; but if we can show English capitalists that we have a sure thing, pay a dividend, that they can take a Pullman car or even a carriage and drive to the mine, then the capital will be forthcoming, but will they take snowshoes up trail for 400 or 500 miles and pack or canoe supplies such distance? So far, in this province I am not aware of English capital being invested further north than Cottontail, 12 miles beyond the end of the stage and telegraph lines.

But Bill No. 4, the "Placer Mining Act," 1899, as it now stands will prevent English capital coming into the province, as well as foreign.

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Now, it is well known that the custom of all English capitalists has been to incorporate in England and manage the business at home. They are not a people who will change this custom in a day.

If the act would allow companies to operate in the province as before where a capital of \$20,000 or over is required to develop a mine, except that an alien miner would not be allowed to locate or record any claim, but could purchase in any such company, I think it would meet with more favor.

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The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
Limited Liability,
No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

Advertisers,

In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of an advertising medium is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this experts in the business always associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites. Its circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested to by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning it is issued at the doors of more than double the number of citizens than is the case with any other paper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all other Coast points reached daily, the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods, or engaged in any calling requiring the attention of the public is, therefore, plainly to be seen. It is almost unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

THE CONTEST IN THE CITY.

The plea which will be made on behalf of the government candidates at the by-election, soon to be held in this city, will be that it is desirable for Victoria to have candidates who have the ear of the government—the same appeal as was made to the voters of Cowichan and so promptly repelled by them. This is a plea which never ought to be made. It is a confession that the government of the day proposed to distribute its favors, not according to the claims of localities, but in proportion to the amount of political support given. This indecent view of the principle upon which the government of a country should be conducted will receive no different response in Victoria to that which met it in Cowichan.

We simply anticipate the formal announcement when we say that Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips will again be candidates. They desire re-election, and their friends who supported them last year are prepared to do so again. It will, therefore, not be necessary to introduce the opposition candidates to the voters. The important thing to do is to make clear the nature of the issue upon which the people of this city will be asked to pronounce. The issue is one of great importance. It is not a local issue. There are certain local issues involved in the campaign, as in every campaign, and these must not be lost sight of, but the point upon which the people will be asked to speak chiefly is the constitutional one that has resulted in a change of government, and the events that have flowed therefrom. It is fortunate, in one view of the case, that an opportunity has been given to the people of Victoria to pronounce upon this great issue, while the facts are fresh in the public mind. Their verdict will go far towards settling the question permanently. If they shall resolve to send to the legislature gentlemen pledged to support the present government, they must be understood as giving their approval to the course taken by the Lieutenant-Governor in dismissing Mr. Turner and placing Mr. Semlin and his friends in office.

We wish to place the issue before the people in a strictly constitutional way. It has been said that the people of British Columbia will not arouse themselves to the consideration of a constitutional question and especially that the people of Victoria will not do so. We had evidence a few nights ago to the contrary, and believe that the same spirit, as found expression in the strong protest sent to the legislature and the Lieutenant-Governor then, will find expression anew in the triumphant return of Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips. Approaching the question in this constitutional way, it must be premised that, although the action of the Lieutenant-Governor is in issue, he himself personally is not in issue. Mr. Semlin and his colleagues must, whether they will or not, take the full responsibility of what His Honor did. The government cannot shirk this issue in any way. They cannot say, as some of their friends do, that they found the province without an executive council and simply took the vacant offices. This is not according to the principles of responsible government. When they took office they took with it the obligation to defend the Lieutenant-Governor for the act which enabled him to offer the reigns of government to them. The motto that "the king can do no wrong" applies. For the purposes of the present issue, Lieutenant-Governor McInnes stands in precisely the same position as William IV stood when he dismissed the administration of Lord Melbourne. Sir Robert Peel not only was not consulted about the dismissal, but he was out of the country when it took place, and, although until he could get home again and take office the Duke of Wellington was the King's sole adviser, Sir Robert accepted fully the acts of the King and those done by the Duke. The King himself was not an issue before the people. It is a principle of the British constitution that the crown or its representatives cannot be in issue before the electorate. When the crown is a party to a struggle

the result is revolution. The ministry must always bear the responsibility of everything done by virtue of the royal prerogative.

The way in which the government was formed, the character of its personnel, the manner in which it has carried on affairs and its policy as far as it has been outlined are all proper subjects for consideration by the voters of Victoria, and we shall have something to say about them during the campaign; but we have above indicated the true issue of the struggle. The people of Victoria will, we feel sure, arise to an appreciation of the question now to be decided. They are to be congratulated upon having the opportunity of deciding it, upon its having fallen to their lot to speak for constitutional government. We have no doubt that their answer will be one in condemnation of the extraordinary and dangerous procedure which the present government represents.

THE PLACER MINING BILL.

The government has accepted the Colonist's suggestion as to the amendment of the Placer Mining bill, so as to relieve companies engaged in hydraulic operations from its provisions. It would have done still better if it had exempted all corporations authorized to do business in British Columbia. The new provision is objectionable because it vests too much power in the governor-in-council. The Attorney-General, in speaking of the bill, when it was up for second reading, said that he did not favor the concentration of too much power in the hands of the executive, but his proposed amendment to the bill gives abnormal power to the government.

In this matter, as in every other, the Colonist holds that the legislature should declare what the terms are upon which all persons can procure rights within this province, and leave nothing to the executive but the routine work of receiving and examining applications and granting the necessary permits. It does not at all favor the system of passing legislation increasing the power of the executive, by giving it the right to say that one person may and another may not enjoy the privileges, which the legislature intended should be general. What we hoped to see, and all we hoped to see, was legislation which would prevent aliens, who buy their supplies abroad and spend their earnings abroad, from taking up our placer mines to the exclusion of our own people. If we had supposed that the government would seek to prevent corporations, backed up by foreign capital, from developing our gold fields, except under such conditions as might command themselves to the government for the time being, we would have joined with those who opposed any interference with the law.

It is also proposed to debar aliens of any right to acquire claims after the passage of the act, even although they have taken out licenses before its passage. This is unfair. While the law stands as it is, aliens have the right to acquire certain privileges under it, and to take these away would be highly unjust. A free miner's certificate, granted at any time before the assent by the Lieutenant-Governor to the bill, should be good in the hands of an alien as long as the certificate is entitled to run. Otherwise every dollar taken for such certificates will be so much money obtained under false pretences.

NEWSPAPER LABELS.

The Ottawa Citizen has just emerged triumphantly from a libel suit, brought by a man, who was described by a headline as having "kept a fence." The item over which this case was placed was not in any way objectionable, because it simply stated some facts that had been brought out in connection with a criminal charge; but the plaintiff in the suit contended that the headline was libelous, because it stated a fact not supported by evidence. The defendant got a verdict, and the editorial reference to it highly complimented the judge, who tried the case, upon his appreciation of the difficulties of always avoiding technical libels in printing news.

In every community there are a lot of people who have a keen nose for libels, but as a rule they are not very particular about avoiding libellous publications concerning other people. No respectable newspaper wishes to libel any one, and if by chance something is printed which gives offence in that way, the paper regrets it quite as much as any one else, and this quite apart from any pecuniary or other responsibility attaching to the matter. The constant aim of editors is to avoid the appearance in their papers of matter to which exception can be taken on this ground. They do not always succeed, for it is a physical impossibility for any person to scrutinize every line which may be printed, before it appears. In view of the haste with which matter must be got ready for a daily paper, the wonder is that more infringements of the law of libel do not occur. The rarity of libel suits is the best testimony to the care exercised, which would be impossible if every man on a newspaper staff did not regard it as his duty to see that nothing appeared that is in any way calculated to violate the law.

The arrival at Vancouver of a gold brick from the Dorothy Morton mine is of special interest because it is the most conspicuous evidence that the Coast mines are coming to the front as producers.

The Columbian was wholly opposed to the suggestion that the placer mines should be reserved to British subjects, when the Colonist made it. Now it admits that much may be said in favor of the idea.

NEW PATENTS.

According to the patent office report of Messrs. Trottveit & Brittan, for the week ending January 3, 1899, 421 patents were issued by the United States patent office to citizens of that country: 1 to Austria-Hungary; 2 to Belgium; 8 to Canada; 24 to Great Britain; 2 to France; 18 to Germany; 1 to India; 1 to New South Wales; 1 to New Zealand; 1 to Norway; 1 to Switzerland; and 1 to West Australia.

Of the above patents, 128 were assigned to manufacturing firms and others before the grants were made.

THOSE TIRED KIDNEYS.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills help kidney diseases to do what they must do if you are to be a healthy man or woman.

The next time you are in the Victoria theatre watch how a joke of a rather subtle nature affects the house. Victoria audiences see all jokes. Some kinds catch the attention of the "gods" at once and are greeted with a roar of applause; but the more subtle are met first by a ripple of laughter down stairs, which gradually mounts upwards until the gallery takes it up. This is one of the funny things about an amusing play or opera. There are other funny things not down on the bills. There is the young girl who is inclined to take everything seriously, the young man who thinks he is really the most conspicuous thing in the house, the young person who becomes wrapped in admiration, and above and beyond all the small boy who sees the fun of everything and laughs until his merry face looks as if it never would come straight again. There never was anything on any stage as good as the latter. If he does not warm your heart, you are no longer fit for this world.

ONE YEAR OF NEW LIBERALISM. From the Mull and Empire. The exploits of the new Liberalism during the past year impress upon the citizen the necessity of watching public affairs with greater care than ever, and exercising a judgment unbiased by machine influence, or by the representations of the subsidized or official newspaper. Possibly the most serious revelation that has been made during 1898 is that which exposes the relations of the government to certain public journals. It appears that ministers have taken precautions to render their own paths easy and to escape that free discussion which protects the welfare of the people. Thus it is that we have had an official Bureau of Public Opinion opened at Ottawa for the purpose of enabling ministers, through the rural journals, to render judgment upon themselves. Thus, too, we get the subsidizing of a section of the press.

IN no other British country have such ministerial connections with the press been established. In no other British country would they be tolerated. With a hypnotized press supporting it, the government has felt itself at liberty to do very much as it liked. It regards itself as sheltered in a large measure from the public eye. A startling outcome of this condition is the utter disregard that has been evinced for the old Liberal platform. The offer to reduce taxes has been followed by an increase of \$1,750,000, and a threat to tax tea; the promise to extinguish the debt has been succeeded by an increase of \$7,544,000; the pledge to curtail the expenditures by four millions, has been accepted only to result in an augmentation by \$1,800,000. But if these exhibitions of contempt for principle and for the public interest are disappointing, still more so is the reply that has been given to the moderate Liberals who have complained about them. "We have spent much money," says the principal minister, "but wait till you see us next year, and we will have spent more." Associated with the question of expenditure is that of the trade policy. We have learned during the past year what that scheme means. The main features of the affair have resulted in something that was not anticipated. Take the British preference as an example. We are actually taxing British goods higher than ever, and United States products lower than ever; while the British producer is having a smaller and the United States producer a larger share of our market. No new market has been secured for our producers. In fact the only triumph that has been scored in reference to foreign markets has been the closing of the German market, which takes \$160,000,000 worth of farm products, against Canadian grain of all kinds. The means of transportation have not been improved, and the fast steamship project has been an utter failure. For our own industries nothing has been done. The tariff on binder twine was removed; the industry was hurt, and the price to the consumer raised. The coal oil question was dealt with, and the new regulations are giving us over to the Standard oil monopoly. A quarrel has begun on the subject of the tariff. Mr. Mulock, who is trying to capture Sir Richard Cartwright's place, as the Ontario leader, has asserted that the tariff which Sir Richard wants to reduce is sacred and unalterable. On the other hand, the Western Liberals say they voted for free trade, and free trade they are bound to have, otherwise the government will be smashed. While the burdens have been increased and the markets have been restricted, difficulties have set in on the subject of offices. There has been during the year a vast distribution of the spoils. Still there is dissatisfaction, and the call for more places is loud and imperative. The new Liberalism is not an altogether unselfish plant. It requires a great deal of public expense. Out of this demand for places we have reaped a proposition that Imperial officers be excluded from the command of the militia. Somebody's relative is ready, and indeed eager, to take control. We have paid during the year for two election expedients. The Premier pretended that we did not know anything about the Hudson Bay route, although a scientific expedition had already reported. A second expedition has gone over the ground at considerable expense, and has reported in terms precisely similar to those of the first explorers, namely, that the route is not practicable. Sir Wilfrid also represented that he did not know what to do about prohibition, and that a plebiscite was necessary. We have had the plebiscite, at a cost of a quarter of a million, and the government is as much at sea as ever. In the domain of "deals" there has been great activity. Several ministers have had schemes to push. It was found out that Mr. Tarte's Drummond project, which was thwarted by the Senate, proposed to make us pay half a million more for the unnecessary railway than the government itself honestly thought the line was worth. Under the new terms the contractor's profits are cut down by the amount named. Still there are five or six hundred thousand dollars in the transaction for Mr. Tarte's political friend. The Teslin lake railway was a Hugh Klondike company in disguise. Mr. Sifton, who had served out hydraulic mining claims to one set of friends, and Yukon offices to another set, proposed to enable a third batch to enter the London market endowed with millions of dollars worth of gold territory and a railway monopoly. This affair was stopped in the Senate. It is because such exploitations are prevented by the Upper House that the new Liberalism and its organs want that chamber to be abolished. But amidst the record of failures, some fortunate, others to be deplored, we have one success—two-cent Imperial postage. The Imperial authorities have long urged this advance. It seems that Mr. Mulock, who wanted a three-cent rate, went to London, met the Imperial government in its den, and forced it to agree to the very figure he had proposed. The franchise law has been remodelled. There is one vote for the Ontario man and a dozen for the Quebecer.

While all the exploitations and the departures from principle have been in progress the respectable Liberals have stood aghast. There is dissatisfaction everywhere. Under these circumstances the government has joined with the Mercier faction as a measure of self-defence. It is concentrating its expenditures upon Quebec, and, as Mr. Bergeron points out, is raising the cry of race and religion there. Mr. Tarte has told the province that he is going to spend millions within its borders, and while his agents are shouting on racial lines, he adds that he is getting matters so arranged that he can carry all but five constituencies in Quebec, thus, of course, rendering him independent of any majority from the other provinces. The new Liberalism has travelled from the old platform by way of exploitations into downright sectionalism. Its journey, so injurious to Canada, can be traced in large measure to the spiking of the press, that ought to have been a check upon the movements of the ministers, and a defense of the public interests.

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Bound to Clear Them Out.—Overcoats and Ulsters will go at 25 per cent. discount to the cash buyer this week at Reid's.

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Tetu Case.—The Tetu arson case had to be again adjourned yesterday, and is now set down for hearing on Saturday.

The Week's Clearings.—For the week ending January 17, the returns of the Victoria clearing house were: Clearings, \$600,509.43; balances, \$206,225.17.

New Post Office Wanted.—Application has been made to the post office department for the establishment of a post office on Admirals road between the Esquimalt road and Craigflower. Beaumont is suggested as the name in honor of the rear admiral recently assigned to this station.

Mrs. McConnell's Funeral.—Many sorrowing friends followed the remains of the late Mrs. McConnell to the grave-side yesterday. A funeral service was conducted at the family residence, Michigan street, by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay. Those who acted as pall bearers were: Alex. Munro, Alex. Jack, Wm. Lorimer, W. J. Northcott, C. N. Cameron and Wm. McDowell.

True Blues.—The following officers of Victoria Lodge No. 37, Royal True Blues, have been installed by District Deputy Grand Master J. J. Walsh: Mrs. Walsh, P.W.M.; Mrs. Walker, W.M.; Mrs. Haskins, D.M.; Miss L. Walsh, recording secretary; Mrs. Walsh, financial secretary; Mrs. Freeman, treasurer; Mrs. Miner, chaplain; Mrs. Crampton, D. of C.; Mrs. Lawrence, conductor; Mrs. Patterson, first Com.; Mrs. Strickland, I.T.A. A banquet followed the installation.

Esquimalt Assault Case.—John Clarke was yesterday fined \$20 by Magistrate Hall for assaulting a bluejacket. It seems that the two had had words in St. George's inn on the Esquimalt road and going outside by themselves had it out, the sailor getting decidedly the worst of it. Clarke then proceeded to the Half-Way House, where he was met by friends of the man he had just been fighting with and was himself given a rather severe thrashing. The only other offender before the court was David Smith, who was sentenced to a month for vagrancy.

Organize for Work.—The Methodist churches of the city and Esquimalt have formed a Methodist church council consisting of the official members of the Methodist churches in Victoria and Esquimalt for the purpose of aggressive evangelistic work in the district. It is proposed early in February to hold an anniversary gathering to commemorate the fortieth year of the first appearance of Methodist ministers in British Columbia. At the earliest possible opportunity, it is determined to hold a large convention of four days for the discussion of papers and addresses. Rev. J. C. Speer is chairman and F. W. Davy secretary of the council.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Continued from Page Five.

this or any other measure, with the member for Dewdney or without him. As the character of legislation foreshadowed in the address before the house seemed thoroughly in the interest of the people of British Columbia, the government propounding it were entitled to his support, and would have it so long as they continued to legislate for the benefit of the people.

MR. MACPHERSON took the opposition speakers in their turn and had something to say on the points scored by each. He resented Col. Baker's complaint that the legislation sought by the new government was in the direction of disturbing vested rights, and declared that the trouble was that the new government were determined to protect the vested rights of the people, instead of looking out for the interests of rings and monopolies. It would not keep out capital, he held, to give the workers a chance, for capital was after all only the result of applied labor, and when it was seen that the labor of the country was protected, capital would soon be forthcoming to develop the industries of the land. He could not agree with the contention of the member for North Victoria (Mr. Booth) that the expenditures of the former government had had anything to do with the present prosperity of the country, while he heartily endorsed the remarks of that member with respect to the desirability of amending the controversial elections act, in the direction of protecting the comparatively poor man from the domination of the rich or the political machine. He also endorsed the observations of the member for West Lillooet (Mr. Smith) as to the necessity of amending the companies act so as to prevent a repetition of such scandals as that in connection with the Golden Cache—a disgrace to the province and calculated to do irreparable harm if allowed to pass unnoticed. Mr. Helmick had found no fault with the contents of the speech, but had endeavored to show where omissions had been made that were not desirable; with the stand taken by Victoria's senior member he could not agree. He preferred not to see the subjects referred to dealt with in the speech, as being outside the scope of the legislature's jurisdiction. As to Mr. Eberts' complaint that the policy of the government was not original but had been stolen from the present opposition, he denied this, contending that the late government had never gone further than to express good intentions, as on such objects as the mortgage tax and miners' license abolition. The road to hell was said to be paved with good intentions, and this was as far as these reforms would ever have got had not the government been changed by the people. He denied, too, that any attempt had been made by the late government to impose the full penalty of the law against the colliery people illegally employing Chinese. It was not to be thought of with the colliery people friends of the government, one of them running as a government candidate at the same time contributing largely to the government corruption funds. As to the charge that the government had usurped power, and the question as to how they got on the treasury side of the house, he would say that it was by the voice of the people, and the majority which in this day

MR. NEILL regretted, in his preparation remarks, what he termed the latter failure of the opposition to undertake a criticism of the policy put forward by the government. He supported the former speaker in reference to a telegram read by Mr. Eberts and said that although it had been promised that this telegram would be left at or sent to Alberni, this had not been done. The other remarks of Mr. Eberts and of Mr. McBride (the member for Dewdney), Mr. Neill elegantly described as cheap claptrap while the opposition as a whole reminded him of a cheap coffin—hardwood outside, capable of taking a very fine polish; poor wood, black cloth and emptiness within. In the case of the opposition the veneer was already wearing off, and the entire coffin would soon go to its political grave. In conclusion, the member for Alberni declared that he honestly believed the members of the opposition at heart cordially approved the government's policy as in the best interest of the majority of the people.

MR. DEANE was pleased to find by the speech from the throne that the government were ready to redeem at the very first opportunity their anti-election promises, every paragraph of the speech, with the exception of that dealing with the exclusion of aliens from the placer mines, being in this direction. The charge had been made that this policy of the government had been deliberately originated from the gentlemen now in opposition, yet these gentlemen had been in the government of the country for 16 years, and surely that should be time enough for them to do more than promise in. It seemed strange indeed that if they had honestly contemplated the reforms mentioned in His Honor's speech they should have waited for this government to carry them out. The trouble was that the late government had not been in earnest in the matter, and the present government was. It was the same with everything else that the people wanted as with the mortgage tax repeal—difficulties would be made or magnified. The people had finally grown tired of promises and resolved to give the other side a chance to prove their sincerity. They had now their opportunity, and they were showing that they had been honest with the people. With reference to the exclusion of the Chinese from the collieries, the late attorney-general had said the former government could not carry out the intention of the act because a penalty clause had been omitted. And who should be held blameable for the absence of such a clause but the attorney-general? It was certainly significant that the very day the new government took up the reins of power the Chinese were removed from the underground workings of the mines. Next to the alien exclusion he regarded as the most important feature of the foreshadowed legislation that portion dealing with the amendment of the land laws, which he viewed as calculated to afford relief from the extravagance and monopoly-favoring policy of the late government. He approved the abolition of the mortgage tax and free miner's license for wage-workers in the metalliferous mines, but had hoped also to see some suggestion of amendment of the health regulations, which—particularly as they applied to Chinese—he regarded as farcical in the extreme.

MR. HENDERSON (New Westminster City) vigorously resented the inference from the other side of the house that his action in casting in his lot with the party in power was in any way connected with the measure of financial relief for Westminster outlined in the speech. He had not had any idea that such relief was contemplated until the speech had been read by His Honor, nor had he until the session opened been aware of the character of any of the legislation to be presented. It had been said that he ran under the aegis of the late government party. It would not be necessary for him to interpret this word—everyone understood the inference to be that he ran under the colors or auspices of the Turner party. This he wished to distinctly deny. When he made his appearance as a candidate and all through the campaign he had taken special care to emphasize his position as absolutely independent of either party. As a matter of fact the one thing hardest to contend with during the course of the contest had been the insistence of the then government press to take him under its wing. Its blighting friendship was his worst enemy in the election, for he had no wish to be identified with the party, and he had had no outside speakers to assist him at any part of the campaign. He had fought his own battle as an independent, and had entered the house pledged to neither side. During the course of the election he had argued continually for the repeal of the mortgage tax and the free miners' certificate as compulsory for wage workers in metalliferous mines. He had declared that he would vote for measures in the direction of these two reforms even if it cost the government its life—and he was now quite prepared to do so. He remained absolutely unfeathered and independent in action, but when he found the party in power going ahead with the very reforms he had pledged himself to advance, he could go with that party. Such a course he denied was inconsistent. On the other hand, if the government had appropriated the policy of the new opposition, as had been charged, it was the membership of the opposition that inconsistency should be laid to—otherwise they would be on the government side, supporting what they claimed to have been their policy. In considering the election petitions bill the member for Dewdney had been very much interested with regard to his (Mr. Henderson's) silence, and had said that his constituents would be heard from with respect to his vote cast for this measure. Personally he (the member for Westminster) believed his constituents would appreciate his silence quite as much as the people of Dewdney would admire their member's loquacity. Although he had cast a silent vote for the bill referred to, it had not been without mature consideration. There appeared indeed to be no necessity for discussion, after the splendid address of the Attorney-General, which left nothing practical to be said on the subject. That address indeed had appealed to him a refreshing oasis of logical argument in a dreary desert of shifting rhetorical sand. He was quite prepared to meet his constituents at any time and justify his vote on

that had been witnessed this year. It had never before been the practice in British Columbia, but the fashion had been introduced filing petitions by wholesale, to which the now opposition had been forced to respond. He fully recognized that a measure of the nature indicated would be most acceptable to members on both sides of the house and to the country. As to the statement by Mr. Macpherson that the new government held their position by the voice of the people, he felt compelled to dispute the proposition. There were innumerable precedents for the ground that the government had a right to take its defeat, if defeated, from no other person or body than the legislature—the representatives of the people. He quoted several examples from history for this contention, in one case a government being sustained in its right to wait for the assembly of parliament to take its dismissal at the hands of the people, although the majority against this government was 17 to 8. He was glad that the government had seen fit to present a speech so fully endorsing the actions of the late administration, and which he, as a member of the late government, certainly could not oppose.

MR. ELLISON congratulated both the mover and the seconder of the reply and hoped that they would soon be heard from again, on his side of the house. The prosperity of the country, admitted by the government in His Honor's address, could not by any intelligent man be attributed in large measure to the active, enterprising policy of the late government, and he hoped that their successors would be wise enough not to check the expansion and upbuilding of the province by embarking in any cheese paring, niggardly policy of false economy. The late opposition had made blue-ruin their battle cry. Nothing was right, nothing was going well; and yet the facts proved how wisely the late government had been acting when the revenue from Kootenay alone had been brought from \$26,000 in a year to upwards of \$400,000 in something less than a decade. The development of Kootenay and of other parts of the province had not been assisted but rather retarded by the constant obstruction of the gentlemen who now composed the government, so that the progress and prosperity which they noted with pleasure could not be ascribed to their efforts by any manner of means. He endorsed the necessity for fostering the construction of railways to open up and promote the development of the vast resources of the country, and hoped that special attention would be given to the Boundary country, which already gave evidence of mineral richness rivaling if not surpassing that of the now famous Kootenays. He anticipated that if alive to the interests of the country the government of to-day would use its best endeavors to promote the expansion of the agricultural industry, and he urged the desirability of doing all possible to secure the speedy completion of the railway from Midway to Porteau, opening up as it will a rich and promising stretch of country, while tapping mines of certain value. He endorsed the proposition of the government to abolish the mortgage tax and hoped that the government would go still further and so amend the law as to make it impossible to collect a higher rate than six per cent, on money loaned on mortgage. This was done in other places, and if the province did not possess the power (as interjected by the Attorney-General) the provincial government might at least concur in its amendment that this would not be in order, as involving an expenditure of money.

Mr. Smith (West Lillooet) and Mr. Green also spoke strongly in favor of the justice of paying grand jurors in the same manner as petit jurors.

The bill was reported complete without amendment, the third reading being set for the next sitting of the house.

SMALL DEBTS ACT.

Hon. Mr. Martin, in moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Small Debts act, briefly explained the several sections as being in the direction of removing certain minor defects in the present law and extending the benefits of that measure.

The second reading carried without opposition, the bill to be committed on Wednesday.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS ACT.

Mr. Macpherson, in moving the second reading of this bill to amend the Masters and Servants act—a similar measure to that which the same hon. member introduced last session—explained that it was for the purpose of extending the benefits of the Dominion measure prohibiting the importation of contract labor to the province from other provinces as well as from foreign countries, providing as far as possible for the benefit of the scale of intelligence. He trusted to see liberal appropriations made for the opening up of the new sections of the country, in one of which he knew personally of 150 claims having been recently recorded, and in another 100, where had only a year ago been a wilderness. He had been elected as a supporter of the Turner administration but he claimed to be just as free and independent as the member for New Westminster City, as his voice and votes in the house would show. As for the hon. member referred to, he thought it very strange, as that gentleman had not been elected as a supporter of the Turner party, that the present government should have taken the trouble to protest his election.

Col. Baker opposed any legislation in the direction of facilitating or encouraging contract breaking.

No other opposition was offered, however, and the second reading carried, the bill to be committed at the next sitting of the house.

Prior to the adjournment, Col. Baker took the opportunity of congratulating Mr. Speaker on the increased dignity of the house by his appearance in the robes of his high office.

Mr. Speaker then left the chamber, preceded in due form by the sergeant-at-arms, bearing the mace, and the work of the day was ended.

FOR READY REFERENCE.

Steamer and Railway Time Table, Arranged for the Convenience of Readers.

For convenient reference the following information in regard to the time tables of steamers and trains and on postal and other matters relating to the city will be found useful. The information is given as concisely as possible for the benefit of the busy public:

VICTORIA-VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Steamer Islander leaves C.P.N. wharf daily (except Monday) at 1 a.m. for Vancouver and arrives at Victoria at 7 p.m. daily (except Monday).

VICTORIA-WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Steamer Princess Louise leaves C.P.N. wharf, Victoria, for Westminister and Fraser river ports on Sunday at 11 p.m. and on Wednesday and Friday at 7 p.m.; arrives at Victoria on Monday at 9 p.m. and on Thursday and Saturday at 3 p.m.

FOR PUGET SOUND.

Steamer Garland leaves Victoria for Seattle from C.P.N. wharf daily (except Sunday) at 8 p.m. and arrives at Victoria on Saturday and Wednesday at 3 p.m.

VICTORIA-COMOX ROUTE.

Steamer City of Nanaimo leaves the E. & N. wharf on Tuesday at 7 a.m. for Comox, connecting at Nanaimo on Wednesday morning with the train from Victoria. She arrives at Victoria on Saturday at 4 p.m.

FOR TEXADA AND SOOKE.

Steamer Clayquot will leave Victoria for Nanaimo, Thursday 6 a.m.; Nanaimo for Texada, Friday 7 a.m.; Texada for Nanaimo, Saturday 1 p.m.; Nanaimo for Sooke, Tuesday 7 a.m.; calling at all way ports, every Wednesday at 7 a.m. the steamer will leave for Sooke and return same day.

NORTHERN B.C. ROUTE.

Steamer Danube leaves C.P.N. wharf, Victoria, for all Northern British Columbia ports and Skagway. Wrangell and Juneau on the 13th and 15th of each month at 8 p.m.

Steamer Willapa leaves C.P.N. wharf

on same route on the 8th and 22nd of each month at 8 p.m.

Steamer Vanda leaves Porter's wharf, Victoria, for Port Simpson and war ports on the 4th and 18th of each month.

WEST COAST VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Steamer Queen City leaves C.P.N. wharf, Victoria, for Barkley Sound ports on 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, and for Quadra and Cape Scott on the 20th only.

PLACER MINING BILL.

The house then went into committee, Mr. Booth presiding, and the bill to amend the Placer Mining bill.

It was provoked by the inquiry of Mr. A. W. Smith as to who was to draw the line showing where hydraulic mining ceases and placer mining begins. He saw here a door that would open to endless confusion.

The Attorney-General replied that while the act would authorize the lieutenant-governor and council to grant leases to all for all kinds of placer mining, this would in practice apply only to hydraulicking that of necessity called for a large expenditure of capital on plant and labor—putting the mining on practically the same footing as quartz mining.

Mr. Smith further illustrated his point with practical illustrations, and the Attorney-General promised that regulations would be introduced in the direction of preventing abuse of the privilege contemplated.

Mr. Smith also renewed his argument as to the desirability of issuing different forms of mining licenses to aliens who might desire to engage in prospecting or working quartz properties, and British subjects who would have the privilege of engaging in either quartz or placer mining. If the form of license were the same, a man, on buying a claim, could have no certainty of the title of his property being good, for he might buy from an American and after the seller had gone away discover that the man from whom he purchased had no right to deal in a placer proposition.

To this the Attorney-General replied that it would be impossible to carry out the suggestion, as the government or its agents would have no means of saying whether or not an applicant for a license was an American; and the government could not be expected to guarantee titles, which was in effect what the member for West Lillooet asked for. He admitted that frauds would no doubt be committed through there being no way of preventing Americans taking out miners' licenses on making a false statement as to their being British subjects.

Mr. Clifford inquired if it was proposed to make aliens ineligible for employment in wages in the placer mines of the province.

Hon. Mr. Martin answered in the negative, and the bill was then reported complete with amendments, the report being adopted, and the third reading of the bill set for the next sitting of the house.

GRAND JURORS BILL.

The house then returned to committee, with Mr. Macpherson in the chair, on the bill to reduce the panel of grand jurors from 23 to 13.

Mr. Ellison suggested the incorporation of a section providing for the payment of grand jurors, and was informed that this would not be in order, as involving an expenditure of money.

Mr. Smith (West Lillooet) and Mr. Green also spoke strongly in favor of the justice of paying grand jurors in the same manner as petit jurors.

The bill was reported complete without amendment, the third reading being set for the next sitting of the house.

LAW REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of an application for a duplicate of a certificate of title to Lot Thirteen Hundred and Fifty-Four (1345), Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the date of this notice to apply to the Board of Trade for a duplicate of the certificate of title to the above lands issued to Patrick Ferrall on the 10th day of January, 1877, and numbered 1345a.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General,
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., 19th December, 1898.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company, with all necessary and usual powers, for the purpose of constructing a line of railway from a point on the line of Ashcroft and Kamloops in British Columbia, thence in a northerly direction to Quesnel Forks or other point on the Quesnel River in the District of Cariboo, thence in a northwesterly direction, crossing the Nechako River and following the general route of the Stuart River to a point on or near Stuart Lake, thence westwardly along said Telegraph Trail, and thence following the same to Hazelton, aforesaid; or, alternatively, a line of railway from said point between Ashcroft and Kamloops on the Canadian Pacific railway, thence running in a northerly direction to a point at or near Barkerville, thence to a point on the Chilcotin, thence northwesterly by way of Willow river and Bear river, crossing the Fraser river, and thence along or following approximately the general route of the Telegraph Trail, or by other shorter or more convenient route, to a point on the Skeena river; also with power to vary the said location from said point on or near the Nechako river, by crossing the Nechako river and following the general route of the Stuart River to a point on or near Stuart Lake, thence westwardly along said Telegraph Trail, or by other shorter or more convenient route, to a point on the Skeena river; also with power to acquire from any government, corporation, or persons, grants of land or money or other assets in aid of the construction of the undertaking; to acquire or lease, and to operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines along the route of said railway or connecting therewith, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes, and to collect tolls therefor; to construct, acquire, maintain and operate tramways, vessels, wharves, warehouses, docks, and other works, and to conduct the business of carriers of passengers and goods by water, and of warehousemen generally; to erect and manage electrical works for the use and transmission of electric power, and acquire and make use of natural and artificial power for the purpose of entering into traffic and other arrangements with other railway and transportation companies; to issue preference stock and bonds; and with such other powers, rights and privileges as may be necessary or incidental to the working or for the purposes of the undertaking.

LEWIS & SMITH,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Dated at Ottawa this 24th day of December, 1898.

NOTICE.

First and final notice is hereby given to all parties who have left their watches, clocks, jewellery, etc., for repairs with the firm of Lewis & Smith, 80 Douglas street, Victoria, B.C., that said firm will hold all such property now in their possession, left for repair up till the 21st January, 1899, after which all said goods will be sold by public auction to defray expenses, unless called for by the owners prior to the above date.

We have still some valuable diamonds,

torquoise and watches left, which we offer far below cost price, and can be seen during this month at the old stand, 80 Douglas street.

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A POINT IN HYGIENE.

Drinking Plenty of Water Essential to Health and Prevents Infection.

There are many people who are particularly clean on the surface of the body, and fastidious about their undressing, changing it frequently, who would be deeply hurt and offended if told that they were not clean within, but who are, nevertheless, far from clean throughout the inner structures of the body.

The exercise of the involuntary body functions and every voluntary act, mental as well as physical, gives rise to what is termed, and is practically, tissue wear. This wear gives rise to waste substances—debris, somewhat as does the wear of machinery, or of our clothing, countless particles being rubbed off by the friction of use. A certain amount of this worn-off waste matter is always in the body—in the blood and lymph, and tissues. Although in the animal economy it appears that a portion of it is used over again, other portions, and all waste eventually, are being carried away and cast out by the skin, kidneys, lungs, etc. Now, if the various excretory organs are not active in the performance of their various functions, the waste matters of the wear and tear of the vital functions accumulate in the system, become excessive and are prone to decomposition. They are, in short, nothing less than dirt. In this condition the body is a "tempting field for harmful bacteria," for saprophytic organisms, or so-called "germs."

In this sense there are many dirty people. Hence many are prone or predisposed to the infections or fit diseases, aptly so termed. Again, from excess of food eaten, not only the alimentary canal but the entire organism becomes clogged with the partly assimilated excess.

Without abundance of water, the excretory organs cannot carry off the waste, used up substances. And so it is that the inner bath, to wash out the tissues, "Water is not only useful to wash out our closets and flush our drains; it has a similar effect in our bodies, and tends to wash away the waste products from the cells of which our organs are composed, to clear out the uric acid, urea and phosphates through our kidneys, . . . and to wash out our liver, especially an organ which suffers much from want of water."

The best authorities contend that for the most part the improved health resulting from a sojourn at various "springs" is from drinking an abundant supply of water, rather than from any "medicinal" ingredients in the water. Few question this obvious conclusion.

When we think of the large quantity of fluid exhaled by the lungs and excreted by the skin and kidneys, we can readily understand that a large quantity of water is needed to supply all this, and to wash out all the debris from the body. We wonder how so many people get along without drinking more water than they do. True, it is that a good deal of fluid is taken in with the various foods consumed. Yet, the majority of the people take too little water. It is becoming very generally believed by physicians that rheumatism, gout, gravel, etc., arise largely from insufficient water in the body, and that abundant water drinking will tend to prevent these afflictions. In the digestion of food a goodly amount of water is essential. The gastric fluid, it is true, is poured out from the glands of the stomach, but this fluid may be too concentrated, often, and be the better of dilution.

A good deal has been said and written in respect to drinking at meals. The consensus of opinion among the best authorities is decidedly in favor of a moderate amount of water at meals, to be sipped, and not that the food be washed down with it, which is a most objectionable and injurious practice.

The best time to take water is on first rising in the morning, which had better be an hour before the morning meal, or on going to bed. The latter time is on the whole preferable, or perhaps for most persons a smaller quantity in the morning, and considerably more just before going to bed.

The water may be taken hot or cold as seems best to suit the stomach and constitution. A little cold water in the morning is refreshing and tonic, usually. I am not an advocate of much hot-water drinking. It is a too common practice. Although it is not easy to drink too much water, it is quite possible, however, to drink too much, and thereby render the tissues soft and flabby. Common sense and moderation must prevail and guide each individual as to the minute details.

WAYS OF MODERN GENIUS.

Methods by Which Writers of To-day Stimulate Their Genius.

"The vagaries of authors are as many as the whims of a woman," says an un-gallant writer; and the rudeness of the verdict may perhaps be pardoned for the sake of its accuracy.

Probably no two writers of to-day work under similar conditions; and conditions which would inspire one man would clog the pen of another.

Many authors can neither think nor write unless they are physically comfortable, if not luxuriant. One well-known writer finds his happiest inspirations while smoking a cigar in a hot bath; and at least one leading novelist does his work before he leaves his bed in the morning, or rather at any time between noon and the early hours of the afternoon.

Mr. Swinburne, the "magician of verse," has been inspired by many a happy idea while breasting the waves in a long swim or floating lazily on his back; and many a "line of sounding rhythm" has sprung up to bear him company on his solitary walks around Putney.

Miss Bradton loves to write in summer time in the "idyllic isolation" of her beautiful garden at Lichfield house, Richmond, where the very air is full of inspiration, and she has woven many of her plots to the music of her horse's feet.

Francois Coppée is never happy with his pen unless he has one or more of his beloved cats to bear him company, and Bret Harte, when the "writing fit" is on him, packs up a few belongings and buries himself in the heart of the country, where there is nothing more disturbing than a cow.

Here, with a cigar in his mouth, and plenty more at hand, his pen runs fluently enough when once it is started. He confesses, however, that his first line has often outlasted his first cigar.

Mr. Hardy is, like so many writers, a creature of moods. For days he cannot touch a pen; but when the mood seizes him it rises him like a tyrant. From early morn until late at night he drives his pen in a race against his fancy, until he drops from sheer exhaustion.

It was very different with Anthony Trollope, who used to pooh-pooh the idea of inspired hours, and made a point of writing a certain quantity every day, with the regularity of a machine, stopping when his day's task was done.

Sir Walter Besant, too, smiles at inspiration, and drives his pen with the regularity of a journeyman.

Maeterlinck finds his inspiration in lamp-light, and works steadily through the dark hours until dawn breaks. In this love of the night he resembles many of our own writers of note, who do their best work when the busy world sleeps.

It is said that one novelist or to-day finds daylight so uninspiring that he resolutely shuts it out. With closed shutters and curtains and artificial light he can spend his days in the inspiration of the night.

Jules Verne believes as firmly in the virtues of early morning. He rises some hours before the "laggard housemaid," and like Mr. Watts, the artist, often finishes his day's work before other men begin theirs.

Authors differ as widely in their modes as in their moods of writing. The genial "Autocrat," Oliver Wendell Holmes, wrote almost every line that has been in print with a single gold pen which inspired him for forty years.

Mr. George R. Sims has a weakness for a lead pencil which suits his rapid moods.

Miss Braddon prefers a steel pen for her manuscripts, although she uses a quill for her private correspondence, and her "press hand" is entirely different from her "private hand."

Mr. Guy Boothroyd dictates most of his thrilling fiction to his wife, who operates a typewriter, while many authors have schooled themselves to the mechanical art of typewriting their own thoughts, a process which ought to be fatal to inspiration.

When Mr. Barrie was asked "what he wrote with," the answer came quickly—"I write with my pipe," and indeed, the men like Barrie, Kipling, and poor James Payne, the vehicle was nothing but "Lady Nicotine" everything, London Daily Mail.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA

To Gain Flesh, to Sleep Well, to Know What Appetite and Good Digestion Mean.

MAKE A TEST OF STUART'S DYSPESIA TABLETS.

No trouble is more common or more mischievous than nervous dyspepsia. People think it thinks their nerves are to blame and are surprised that they are not cured by nerve medicines. The real seat of the mischief is lost sight of. The stomach is the organ to be looked after.

Nervous dyspepsia does not have any pain in the stomach, nor perhaps the usual symptom of stomach weakness. Nervous dyspepsia shows itself not in the stomach so much as in nearly every organ. In some cases the heart palpitates; in others the bowels are constipated, with headaches; still others are

constipated, with loss of flesh and appetite and accumulations of gas, sour risings and hiccups.

It is safe to say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach. They cure sour stomach, gas, loss of flesh and appetite, sleeplessness, irritation, hiccups, constipation and headache.

Send for valuable little book on stomach disease by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. All druggists sell full-sized packages at 50 cents. Prof. Henry W. Becker, A.M., the well known religious worker of St. Louis.

Secretary of the Mission Board of the German Methodist Church, Chief Clerk and Expert Accountant for the Harbor and Wharf Commission. Public Secretary for the St. Louis School Patrons' Association, and the District Conference of Stewards of the M.T.C. have also taken up the cause. In the work of the Epworth League, and to write on religious and educational topics for several magazines. Here he found relief is best told in his own words:

"Some weeks ago my brother heard me say something about indigestion, taking a box from a pocket book. 'Try Stuart's Tablets,' he said, and was promptly relieved. Then I investigated the nature of the tablets and became satisfied that they were made of just the right things and in just the right proportions to aid in the assimilation of food. I heartily endorse them in all respects, and I keep them constantly on hand."

THE FILIPINOS.

Their Deficiencies For Embracing American Institutions.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the University of Michigan, author of a work on the Philippine Islands, which is regarded as an authority in administration circles, has been in Washington several days, having been called in consultation by the President on account of his familiarity with the archipelago and its people. Prof. Worcester visited the Philippines twice in the last ten years and has traversed all the larger islands coming in contact with all sorts of conditions and studying everything at close range with the eye of a scientist: He says an interesting today that the United States could successfully govern the Philippines. It must first convince the people of those islands of its own good intentions towards them and its determination to give them a just and equal government as something which they have never before enjoyed. . . . As a rule, he is absolutely powerless to secure the confidence of the tribes. There are eighty-three separate and distinct tribes of people in the Philippine Islands, each with its own dialect, customs and manners. And, first of all, I might say an enormous pression has been for a long time ruling these people. Particularly is this so with relation to the tribes known as the Negritos, whom I have seen it stated, constitute the great population of the islands, and people have speculated upon the possibility of a Negrito being elected to the United States Senate.

"Nothing could be further from the truth. The Negritos are a small, dwarfish, unintelligent people, who are supposed to be the aborigines of the islands. It is true that they are naked savages, but they present no problem. They are the poorest, the most ignorant population of the islands, in the centre of Luzon and Mindanao and close to the tops of the high mountains. They are the lowest type of the inhabitants of the islands, but they are fast becoming extinct. Their death is largely in excess of their birth rate, and has been for some years. They have been unable to compete with the descendants of the Malays, and will soon cease to exist. In fact, there are

few of them now left, and they are exceedingly difficult to find.

"The remainder of the people might be divided into three distinct groups, the civilized Filipinos, who constitute 5,000,000, the 10,000,000 of half-civilized tribes, the Tagalos and the Moors, who are Moslem Indians. The civilized Filipinos is a decent sort of a fellow, and has many qualities greatly to be admired. He is cleanly, builds himself comfortable home—the best that his condition enable him to provide—respects family, friends, and neighbors, dresses himself tastefully, is patient, sober and self-respecting. He possesses the elements for making a good citizen. His family life is indeed admirable. The women are given up entirely to the Filipino husband. His wife in all his basic affairs. In fact, she conducts many of them for him. The Filipino is exceedingly hospitable, even to people of different nationalities, but he expects the same degree of welcome extended in return. His children are obedient and well behaved.

"Notwithstanding all this, the Filipino has been subjected to the worst sort of misrule for years. The Spanish policy has always been to keep him not only in subjection, and to use him only for purposes of taxation, but has also sought to keep him ignorant. Consequently, the majority of the Filipinos are ignorant and unlettered. If one gains an education, for instance, by going abroad, and studying, when he returns he is usually a marked man. He is perhaps compelled to board a ship of which a Spanish officer has never been heard from again. One of the provisions of the law has been that Spanish should be the language taught in all schools, but they have made no effort to provide the schools. Education has only been disregarded, but preserved. Again, the use and ownership of firearms has been prohibited, and those who ventured to own weapons without a royal order from the captain-general were punished by long imprisonment. The chief reason for the success of the last uprising was that in some manner or another the natives secured something with which to fight.

"It is a well known fact that the Philippine Islands have been considered as nothing more than a plundering ground for Spanish officials and people, having been obtained without mercy, and those who received absolutely nothing in return. They have not even common roadways and only a very short line of railway on the islands. They have no lines of communication, and there has been much injustice. Those who paid the most money always got the verdict in a suit. But in getting it there was no assurance that another court would not for a further consideration reverse the verdict, for there have been three or four different sets of laws.

"Nervous dyspepsia does not have any pain in the stomach, nor perhaps the usual symptom of stomach weakness. Nervous dyspepsia shows itself not in the stomach so much as in nearly every organ. In some cases the heart palpitates; in others the bowels are constipated, with headaches; still others are

constipated, with loss of flesh and appetite and accumulations of gas, sour risings and hiccups.

It is safe to say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach. They cure sour stomach, gas, loss of flesh and appetite, sleeplessness, irritation, hiccups, constipation and headache.

These dyspepsia are put up in patent air-tight canisters of one-half pound and upwards. Only genuine when bearing the grower's name—LIPTON.

Ask your Grocer for LIPTON'S TEAS. One trial will convince you of their merits.



INSOMNIA.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVOUS RESTORES REST AND HEALTH.

If the digestive organs refuse to do their work, indigestion and dyspepsia follow like lightning's flash—the nerves are shattered and then insomnia comes. The patient is on the road to the mad-house or insane asylum. A well known Toronto newspaper man was a victim of nervous prostration and insomnia through overwork—retiring at night was more of a dread than a welcome to rest—prejudiced against medicines and remedies, he spurned the thought of resorting to what he called nostrums—he became almost incapacitated for work—he was compelled to try South American Nervine, procured a bottle and when half of it had been taken, he found himself improving—sleep was induced, the nerves grew quiet, the appetite returned—he continued to take the remedy until he had used six bottles, and at the end of that time the twenty pounds he had lost in worry and for want of rest was put on again—to-day he says, "I feel strong enough to do two days' work in one."

South American Nervine is without a peer in the cure of nervousness, indigestion and insomnia. A few doses will convince the most sceptical. It gives immediate relief and effects a cure in every case. Strong as this statement may seem it is absolutely true.

South American Rheumatic Cure is never baffled—relieves in six hours and cures after years of agony have been suffered.

South American Kidney Cure cures Bright's disease, diabetes and bladder troubles. A few doses will convince.

SOLD BY DEAN & HISCOCKS AND HALL & CO.

Facts that tell—
LIPTON'S
CEYLON TEAS
HAVE THE
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Over 1,000,000 packages sold Weekly in Great Britain alone.

Lipton's Tea Estates cover thousands of acres of the best tea growing land in Ceylon; the tea produced on them has that delicacy and strength of flavor which has confirmed beyond dispute the name CEYLON as the country that grows the Finest Teas in the World.

LIPTON'S TEAS are carefully selected and scientifically blended by thorough tea experts, and when properly prepared at home make one of the most Delightfully Fragrant, Grateful and Refreshing Table Beverages the world has yet produced.

These delicious teas are put up by the Grower in patent air-tight canisters of one-half pound and upwards. Only genuine when bearing the grower's name—LIPTON.

Ask your Grocer for LIPTON'S TEAS. One trial will convince you of their merits.

Wholesale Agent. THOS. EARLE, Victoria, B.C.

MACONOCHEE'S
FISH
Of every description.
KIPPERED HERRINGS, HERRINGS IN TOMATO SAUCE.
FINDON HADDOCKS, PRESERVED BLOATERS, FRESH HERRINGS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRESH HERRINGS.
WORCESTER SAUCE.
MACONOCHEE BROS., LONDON, ENGLAND.

THOMAS EARLE

WHOLESALE GROCER
and IMPORTER.

92, 94 and 97 Wharf Street,
VICTORIA, B.C.

Goods suitably packed for transportation by Sleighs or otherwise.
Requisite Custom House Papers prepared free of charge.

Klondike and Miners' Outfits.

Ladies---

Collegiate School
41 Burdett Avenue,

VICTORIA, B.C.

Patron and visitor, The Lord Bishop of Columbia.

STAFF:

J. W. Laing, M.A., Oxon, F.R.G.S., head master.

Rev. C. Esmor Sharp, M.A., Cantab, J. R. Lewin, Esq.

Moderate terms for day scholars and boarders. Boys received from 8 years of age and upwards.

The Easter term will commence on Monday, January 23rd, at 2:30 p.m.

Apply to head master.

What makes soiled linen whiter
Than freshly fallen snow?
What makes one's work far lighter?
I'm sure you'd like to know.
Then spread the news through all the land,
Tis Pendray's Own Electric Brand."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the surest, quickest and best cure for rheumatism ever known. They never fail. And they cost only fifty cents a box, at all drug stores.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an act incorporating the British Columbia Electrical Supply Company, Limited.

The objects for which the company is to be established and the rights and powers sought to be acquired are as follows:

1st. The acquisition of water and water power by records or unrecorded water, or by purchase of water records or water privileges for the application of such water and water power to any or all of the purposes and in the manner or methods following:

(a) For rendering water and water power available for use, application and distribution by pipes, tunnels, aqueducts, head of water in any existing body of water, or extending the area thereof; diverting the waters of any stream, pond or lake into any other channel or channels; laying or erecting any line or flume pipe or pipe, or connecting with any existing body of water;

2nd

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, Jan. 17, 8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

An area of high pressure now extends from California northeastwardly to Manitoba, while over the Washington and Vancouver Island coasts there is centred an extensive storm area, which is likely to move eastward across this province. Dangerous gales have set in along the Oregon coast. Fort Canby reports a maximum velocity of 50 miles per hour. Weather continues rainy along the Coast; fair and mild between the ranges, while to the eastward of the Rockies the temperature is steadily rising.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	42	50
Kamloops	39	38
Barkerly	12	28
Calgary	20	36
Winnipeg	-2	10
Portland, Ore.	48	56
San Francisco, Cal.	50	56

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Wednesday:

Victoria and vicinity—Fresh to high south to southwest winds; mild, with rain.

Lower Mainland—Fresh to high south to southwest winds; mild, with rain.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for twenty-four hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Temperatures:

Deg. Deg.

5 a.m. 42 Mean. 45

Noon. 49 Highest. 50

5 p.m. 46 Lowest. 42

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. Calm.

Noon. 8 miles north.

5 p.m. Calm.

Rain—13 inches.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.

Sunshine—1 hour 30 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed. 29.906

Corrected. 29.851

E. BAYNES REED, Provincial Forecast Official.

PASSENGERS.

By str. City of Kingston from the Sound:

J. Prothero. R. W. Jennings.

M. J. Armstrong. G. Armstrong.

Mrs. McMillan. J. Armstrong.

Miss Holmes. Mrs. Condon.

W. H. Lang. W. Thorpe.

W. E. Wheeler. R. H. Holmes.

G. Macgowan. T. Armstrong.

J. B. Wood. E. E. Ball.

J. Gilmore. Charmer from Vancouver:

E. E. Gosnell. S. A. Day.

H. Darling. M. Campbell.

W. Reid. J. Baileys.

A. Williams. J. H. Hunter.

Wm. Hinch. J. J. Connell.

M. Stoneman. C. Kelly.

Mrs. Stoneman. F. Parsons.

E. C. Cargill. J. S. Muskett.

C. R. Slater. A. Barber.

J. H. Steele. G. Sheppard.

A. M. Humming. G. Adamson.

J. Phillips. L. Colart.

W. Booth. A. H. Walbridge.

C. George. J. Stewart.

Mrs. George. W. Maher.

W. Taylor. A. King.

A. S. G. Hamersley. A. King.

Mrs. Rowan. M. Middleton.

J. E. Evans. H. Kosche.

Mrs. K. J. Williams. J. M. Wilson.

CONSIGNEES.

By str. City of Kingston from the Sound:

Lenz & Leiser. H. Farrah.

J. A. Sayward. W. B. Vanstone.

A. & W. Wilson. T. N. Hibben.

Geo. Carter. H. C. Beeton.

V. Y. Trading Co. J. Piercy & Co.

Erskine, Wall & Co. Valo & Brooks.

Felt & Co.

FIRE ALARM BOXES.

To ring in an alarm break the glass covering the key, open the door and pull down the hook on the inner door once and let it go; remain at the box to direct the firemen.

All the fire bells are connected with telephone 538.

3-Bridge Walk and Superior street, James Bay.

4-Carr and Simcoe streets, James Bay.

5-Michigan and Menzies streets, James Bay.

6-Metcalfe and Niagara streets, James Bay.

7-Montreal and Kingston streets, James Bay.

8-Montreal and Simcoe streets, James Bay.

9-Dalton road and Simcoe street, James Bay.

14-Yankee and Burdette avenue.

15-Douglas and Humboldt streets.

16-Humboldt and Rupert streets.

23-Fox and Government streets.

24-Yates and Water streets.

25-Jackson and Government streets.

26-Dalton street, between Fort and View.

27-No. 1 Fire Hall, Pandora street.

31-View and Blanchard streets.

32-Fort and Quadra streets.

34-Yates and Cook streets.

35-Yates and Fisgard streets.

39-Granville, Oak Bay, and Cadboro roads.

41-Cadboro and Pandora streets.

42-Chatham and Blanchard streets.

43-Caledonia and Cook streets.

45-Spring Ridge.

51-Granville and Discovery streets.

52-Government and Princess streets.

53-Kings road and Second street.

54-Fountain, Douglas street and Hillside avenue.

55-Oaklands Fire Hall.

61-Oaklands and Esquimalt streets.

62-Discovery and Store streets.

63-John and Bridge streets.

64-Catherine street, Victoria West.

65-Springfield ave. and Esquimalt road.

71-Douglas street and Burnside road.

A SUBSTANTIAL GAIN.

"I was very weak and hardly able to walk. My blood was thin, and I was as pale as death. Being told about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I began taking it, and in a few months I had gained 20 pounds in weight. I kept on with it until I was as well as ever." Arthur Mills, Dresden, Ontario.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, head-

ache.

A CHINESE SCHOOL.

An Institution Shortly to Be Opened for Educating the Celestials.

Subscription Fund Already Started with Over \$3,000 on Hand.

While appreciating fully the advantages of free English education in the public schools, the Chinese of Victoria have come to the conclusion that this is not all that is necessary to equip them for the needs of their race in British Columbia. "We are Chinamen, no matter where we go," said one yesterday, "and find that, in view of the international commercial relations now opening up, it is necessary to have an education in Chinese as well as in English. We have reckoned on there being about 100 Chinese boys and girls in Victoria. Some of these are going to the public schools; others, for different reasons, do not attend a school of any kind, and none get any insight into the literature and language of their own race, more than what they pick up at home."

Lee Mongkow, the well-known customs interpreter, has been agitating for a Chinese public school for the past month and has called several meetings to set his views before the leading Chinese merchants. The final meeting was held on Sunday, when plans were decided on for a proposed school, to be under the management of a capable man, who has been certified by the Pekin government. A new building for the purpose was deemed necessary, providing subscriptions were large enough. Detailed arrangements, however, were not entered into, all that was done being to discuss the subject fully, and to open subscription lists. These will be forwarded to all parts of Canada for the Chinese to aid in the movement, and when it is known what amount of money can be collected, further action will be taken. For present purposes it is believed that the school could be opened with only one teacher, but later it is the intention of introducing graded studies and adding to the staff. The school would be open to whites as well as Chinese. There is only one other of his kind on the American continent, and this is in San Francisco. It is estimated that at the start the running expenses would total less than \$600 a year, and this amount could be easily collected from the Chinamen throughout the Dominion. Already subscriptions amounting to \$3,345 have been collected, of which \$3,245.50 was gathered after the meeting on Sunday. The list of contributors is as follows:

	\$ 000 00
Tai Soong & Co.	250 00
Yuen Lung	150 00
Yim Fook Yuen	150 00
Lee Cheung	150 00
Lee Mongkow	150 00
Lee Ged Wing	100 00
Quon Man Fung & Co.	100 00
Kung Wo	50 00
Wah Yuen	50 00
Ying Chong Luu	50 00
Sing Lee	50 00
On Hing	50 00
Den Yiu Tong	30 00
Shum Bink Show	30 00
K. J. Lee Dye	30 00
Wing Sing Wng	25 00
Hoy Keen (Ah Hoy)	25 00
Shum Kee	25 00
Kang Cheung	25 00
Chu Chung & Co.	25 00
Lee Wuhn	25 00
Hing Shing	25 00
Kar Cheong	25 00
Wing Cheong	20 00
Chu Mai	20 00
Chui Wan	20 00
Chong Lung	20 00
Wing Cheong Lung	20 00
Hong Lee	20 00
Yen Kee	20 00
Hop Kee	20 00
Luk Yut Wou	20 00
Wong Sui	20 00
Wong Nico	15 00
Chin Yen Ming	15 00
Sun Lum Hing	10 00
Quan Yick	10 00
Wah Hing	10 00
King Yen Kai	10 00
Cheng Cheong Tai	10 00
Sun Lee Yuen	10 00
Tai Fung Thung	10 00
Chin Chang Choo	10 00
Hung Chang Choo	10 00
Fung Kam Shong	10 00
Chin York Nam	10 00
Wong Ten Kee	10 00
Lee Sui Chock	10 00
Man Hing	10 00
Wong Wa	10 00
Wong Lin	10 00
Wong Chan Wai	10 00
Yick Lung	10 00
Ng Moak	5 00
Yip Wing Fook	5 00
Jung Sow Hong	5 00
Choy Chun Oy	5 00
Shun Moon	5 00
Eoo Yuen	5 00
Lee Yick Fal	5 00
Lee Sui Sze	5 00